धांधलेबाजी की घटनाओं को समाप्त करने के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० एम० जी० के० मैनन) : (क) उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, वर्ष 1988-89 के दौरान शिक्षण शिक्षा में 14 विश्वविद्यालयों द्वारा शिक्षा में स्नातकोत्तर (बी० एड०) अथवा डिप्लोमा प्रमाण पत्र से संबंधित पत्राचार पाठ्यक्रम पढ़ाए जाते थे ; और इस प्रकार के पाठ्यक्रमों मे लगभग 68,200 उम्मीदवारी दाखिल थे।

(ख) राष्ट्रीय शिक्षक-शिक्षा परिषद् (रा० शि० शि० प०) अप्रशिक्षित शिक्षकों को प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने के सिवाय शिक्षक शिक्षा के प्रथम डिग्री से संबंधित पत्राचार पाठ्यक्रमों के विरुद्ध है। तदनुसार, विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने बी० एड० के लिए पत्राचार पाठ्यक्रम की संस्था को सहायता प्रदान न करने का निर्णय लिया है। इसने विश्वविद्यालयों को निम्नलिखित कदम उठाने के लिए भी कहा है :—

(i) राष्ट्रीय शिक्षक शिक्षा परिषद् (रा० शि० शि० प०) के उक्त दृष्टीकोण को ध्यान में रखते हुए, पत्राचार बी० एड० कार्यक्रम में अपनी दाखिला इकाई की समीक्षा की जाए ; और

(ii) इस बात की सुनिश्चित किया जाए कि इस प्रकार के पाठ्यक्रमों के लिए न्यूनतम अपेक्षाये तथा मानदंड पूरे किए जायें।

Strike/Lockout in ECIL, Hyderabad

69. DR. YELAMANCHILI SIVAJI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the period of recent strike/Lock-out in ECIL, Hyderabad;

(b) what were the demands of workmen;

(c) what is Government's attitude thereto;

(d) what steps were taken to solve the crisis and how it was resolved; and

(e) what are the total losses incurred as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF M. G. K. MENON): (a) The lock out at ECIL was declared on 27-6-89 and was lifted on 13-7-89.

(b) There was no specific demands of workmen. The cause of lock out was group rivalries resulting in violence in the factory premises and suspension of workmen.

(c) and (d) The lock out was lifted after signing a settlement between ECIL management and ECIL employees association under the auspices of the Commissioner of Labour Andhra Pradesh.

(e) About Rs. 7 crores worth of production was lost on account of lock out for the above period. However, the loss of production will be made good in the rest of the financial year.

Appointments in Indira Gandhi National Open University

70. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR BIRLA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the incumbents for senior positions in the Indira Gandhi National Open University are identified in advance and recruited on *ad-hoc* basis without any semblance of competition and these persons are regularised at a later stage on the basis of the advertisements issued;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Consultants are appointed without any terms of reference or specific duration;

(c) whether it is also a fact that while a few courses have started as per schedule, a number of other courses such as Science, Engineering and Computer Courses, have not yet been started; if so, what are the reasons thereof;

(d) whether Government have made any evaluation so as to know how far the Open University have achieved its objective; and

(e) if so, what are the details thereof stating, the steps contemplated by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. M. G. K. MENON): (a) The Statutes of the Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) provide for regular recruitment on the recommendations of Statutory Selection Committees, special appointments by invitation and on deputation, and appointments for fixed tenures. In the initial stages, prior to the constitution of the Board of Management and the Statutory Selection Committees, the University selected a few senior persons for appointment on deputation and on tenure to make the University operational. Consultants were also appointed to assist the University during this period. In response to advertisements issued by IGNOU some of these persons subsequently applied for regular posts in the University. Six persons, who had earlier worked in IGNOU on deputation, etc,. were appointed on a regular basis on the recommendations of Statutory Selection Committees.

Initially Regional Directors of IGNOU were appointed on deputation on the recommendations of the State Governments/Universities which provided the physical facilities for Regional Centres. These appointments were made on the basis of the qualifications and experience prescribed by the University. When the University advertised the posts of Regional Directors in 1988, some of the persons working on deputation also applied. Nine of the deputationists and six external candidates were appointed as Regional Directors on a regular basis on the recommendations of the Statutory Selection Committee.

Most of the incumbents of senior positions in IGNOU have not worked in the University earlier.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Though the Act of the University came into force on 20th September, 1985, the Board of Management, the Planning Board and the Selection Committees were constituted only in December, 1986. As a result of the preparatory work done during the year 1986, the University was able to launch two pilot programmes in early 1987. After recruitment of regular staff, the University has introduced the Bachelor's Degree in Arts and Commerce and a few Diploma and Certificate programmes. As courses in Science, Engineering and Computers require adequate facilities for laboratories and workshop which IGNOU does not have, these courses have not been started. The Bachelor's degree programme in Science and Certificate course in Computers are scheduled to be launched in 1990.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Missing Art Objects in National Museum, Delhi

71. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR BIRLA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of art objects found missing/stolen from the National Museum, Delhi during 1987, 1988 and 1989;

(b) what is the nature and estimated value of those art objects;

(c) what is the number of the stolen/missing art objects which have since been recovered;

(d) whether Government have examined the entire safety system of the precious art objects kept in the Museum to plug the loopholes, if any, if so, what are the details thereof: and

(e) whether there is any accountability for the stolen/missing art objects or damage caused due to negligence in their handling/preservation, if not, the reasons therefor?